

The Perceived Safety and Security and Its Influence on Youth Travel Intention

Dr. Jacob Bose¹, Ashwin Joy², Sajan N Thomas³

^{1,3}Associate Professor, PG Dept of Hospitality & Tourism Management, Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous

²PG Dept of Hospitality & Tourism Management, Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous

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INTRODUCTION

Travel has become a significant activity among the youth for recreation, socialization, and adventure. Nevertheless, the youth do not choose to travel without considering safety. Recently, there has been a rise in concerns regarding accidents, health, infrastructure, and psychological stress. As a result, perceived safety and security have emerged as significant considerations that shape the intention of youth travel.

Perceived safety and security comprise four broad constructs: physical safety, health safety, infrastructure safety, and psychological safety. Physical safety pertains to protection against accidents and crime. Health safety pertains to cleanliness, hygiene, and health care. Infrastructure safety pertains to safe and functional facilities and transport. Psychological safety pertains to perceptions of comfort, trust, and lack of fear associated with traveling. The four constructs are the independent variables of this research.

The dependent variable of this study is youth travel intention, which indicates the young generation's willingness to engage in travel activities. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of physical safety, health safety, infrastructure safety, and psychological safety on youth travel intention. This is significant for tourism planners to design a safe environment for youth travel. This study will also assist in determining which factor has the most significant effect on youth decisions. The results of this study can offer valuable insights into how travel safety policies can be improved. Moreover, this study can help improve the understanding of youth travel behaviour in the tourism sector.

Scope of the Study

The current research aims to investigate the role of perceived safety and security in youth travel intention. The research will particularly examine four safety dimensions: physical safety, health safety, infrastructure safety, and psychological safety, which will be treated as independent variables. The dependent variable will be youth travel intention. The research will only consider youth respondents and will be conducted on the basis of their perceptions gathered using a structured questionnaire.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sometimes, intention for traveling is affected by advertising and promotional activities. If people are exposed to advertisements for destination places, they are alerted and intend to visit those places in future (Hennessey et al., 2010). The intention of traveling is also influenced by what is said by others, particularly online. Therefore, travellers who hear positive comments from others experience a better image of the destination, enabling them to feel comfortable traveling there (Jalilvand et al., 2012).

Personal feelings or emotions may also be factors for forming travel intention. In some cases, even if there are no severe obstacles, the feelings or the absence of self-confidence might decrease an individual's intention to travel (Jalilvand et al., 2012). When background culture and personal interests are considered, it can be seen that

individuals who enjoy novelty-seeking experiences or who are highly motivated to travel will be more likely to develop travel intentions. (Lee et al., 2012) .

The Theory of Planned Behaviour reveals that the intentions of a person are subject to influence by the attitudes of the personality and the degree of control he or she feels she/he has over the situation. All of the above variables form the reasons why the person decides to travel or not. (Yuzhanin & Fisher, 2016).

Also, features of the website play an important role in forming the intention to travel. When tourists find websites to be well-illustrated with travel features and information on trips, they find it helpful and develop an intention to travel to the place. Consequently, the component of usefulness of the website becomes essential since tourists rely on the necessary information required for planning their trips.

This study also established that motivating visuals directly affect the intention to travel, and trip information indirectly affects the intention to travel through the usefulness of the website. Visiting the website or the place previously only had a minor negative effect on the intention to travel (Kaplanidou & Vogt, 2006).

Influence of Physical Safety on Travel Intention

If the surrounding environment provides safety that can influence the mode of transport chosen by young people. In environments where safety features like traffic lights and walking paths have been installed, youth feel safer and choose to use active modes of transport (Carver et al., 2010). Safety from traffic accidents and crime is another factor that is considered by people in choosing their course of travel. When they see that there are proper sidewalks, traffic signals, and systems, they will feel safer, and that strengthens their travel intentions as well as their physical safety (Singleton & Wang, 2014).

People's background and education can affect their perceptions regarding physical security during travel. Typically, students who majored in subjects concerning security expect more security standards than others in the world. This proves the point that awareness of physical safety issues during travel is important (Mekinc & Repnik, 2014).

A good system of rules and supervision is very important to ensure physical safety when students go on school trips and take part in youth tourism activities. When teachers are responsible and safety guidelines are clear, students feel a sense of security, and a responsible system instills confidence to take part in travel activities (Sondel, 2021).

Deciding on travel is often subject to the level of risk perceived by a given place in terms of safety. For instance, if an area is associated with crime or terrorist activities, people may feel perturbed and may avoid traveling to that place. Feeling unsafe may generate fear in someone and, in turn, may limit their motivation to travel. Physical safety is what is required for tourism development at large (Gupta et al., 2010a).

Physical safety is crucial among women who use public transportation. If proper planning is not considered in designing public transportation, women may end up feeling unsafe. There is also another factor related to age, which may be influenced by how long it takes when commuting. Therefore, by ensuring proper physical safety, trust will be enhanced, hence motivating individuals, even women, to use public means of public transportation (Sham et al., 2012).

The design of the environment also contributes to whether children prefer to walk or, for that matter, cycle safely. A road structure that fosters safer physical environments, thus reducing injury risks, makes children prefer to travel actively. Parents also feel freer to allow their children to travel on their own when the physical safety of the environment is robust. A safe road structure thus promotes active travel among young people (Hagel et al., 2019).

Role of Health Safety in Shaping Travel Intention

Health safety also plays a role in influencing travel intention in public health crisis situations. Greater media exposure can increase health risk perception and health concern, thus potentially influencing travel intention, although the same may vary over time (Zhou et al., 2024).

Perceived health risk and uncertainty also affects travel intention. For instance, if people perceive that the level of risk as well as possibilities of being infected are high, their travel intentions are lowered, especially during uncertain times (Golets et al., 2023). Memorable tourism experiences can assist in lessening the adverse effect of health safety concern on tourism intention. Although there is a negative relationship between health safety concern and intention, with intention decreasing when there is a concern, memorable tourism experience can increase attitudes formed due to positive experience. Perceived behavioural control played an important part in maintaining intention even in uncertain situations, including health-related situations (Saha & Roy, 2025).

Perceived risk to health can have a direct influence over the attitude of travellers and also over the plans they set for the future. When travellers perceive that their health security is being threatened in any way, the attitude of the traveller will become less positive. This will, in turn, affect the traveller's intention to travel. Furthering the Theory of Planned Behaviour, it is found that perceptions of health risk actually play an important role in furthering travel decisions (Hanafiah et al., 2021).

While health safety perception may not directly affect the travel intention, it can induce other psychological aspects. Health risk perception influences the traveler's confidence and attitude, and then the travel intention. Self-efficacy is another aspect of health and safety that affects travelers. Self-efficacy enables a person to deal effectively with health-related issues. When a person believes they can safeguard themselves, the travel intention is high. From the discussion, it is apparent health and safety concerns affect the travel intention cognitively and emotionally (Su et al., 2022).

Health risks during a crisis can reduce domestic travel intention. If tourists believe that the destination is not safe in terms of health protection, then they will be unwilling to travel. In addition, a strong and positive destination image may reduce the negative effect of health risk perception. If the destination is regarded as safe and well-prepared, then the travelers may have gained more confidence. Thus, improving health safety can help to maintain travel intentions during crisis times (Aburumman et al., 2025).

Impact of Infrastructure Safety on Travel Intention

Infrastructure is another significant aspect of travel intention development. When facilities and tourism infrastructure are properly developed, visitors show more interest in traveling to a place, mainly because facilities and natural resource management increase their intention to visit a place like Tikus Island (Novanda et al., 2023).

Natural disasters may also influence the sentiment of travellers toward the site in terms of how safe and well-equipped it is. Travelers may develop emotional responses to natural disasters, making them less likely to visit the site again if they perceive the infrastructure to be in a vulnerable state (Lehto et al., 2013). In addition, transport infrastructures also play a role in the determination of the intention to revisit. In general, tourists will feel comfortable to travel around when transportation infrastructures are good. A positive image about a destination can also encourage tourists to come back to the destination and visit again (Mehedi et al., 2022).

The safety of infrastructure in transport terminals or road systems affects passenger satisfaction and future behavioural intentions. At times, comfortable infrastructure may positively influence travellers' safety and security. When passengers are satisfied with infrastructure conditions, they are likely to increase their future intentions to travel (Mahpour et al., 2026).

Moreover, tourists' behaviour as well as intention can be influenced by the local tourism infrastructure used in nature tourism. The sociocultural and ecological aspects of tourists' infrastructure play an important role in the creation of an enabling environment. In destinations with adequate infrastructure, tourists feel secure as well as responsible, making them positive about their travels. This impacts their intention towards traveling, thus making it essential to improve infrastructure quality in order to sustain tourists' demand (Cândido et al., 2024).

There is a close association between infrastructure safety and overall destination security. If the overall infrastructure of any destination is regarded as non-safe either due to poor infrastructure or poor management, visitors are likely to fear and thus avoid the destination. Terroristic activities are also one aspect that adds fear, thus impacting the intention of the visitor. A strong and safe infrastructure system minimizes the fear of tourists,

thus enhancing ways of promoting tourism. A safe and stable infrastructure system is, therefore, vital in enhancing traveller confidence and intention (Gupta et al., 2010b).

Psychological Safety and Its Effect on Travel Intention

Psychological safety is an important factor that affects travel intention, particularly in uncertain events like health crises or risk-related events. When tourists experience emotional safety and mental comfort, they are more likely to feel confident in their decisions regarding traveling. A place that provides reassurance and alleviates fear can have a positive effect on individuals' intentions to engage in travel activities (Aimon & Zulvianti, 2023).

In crisis events, psychological distance and safety are important considerations in determining travel intention. When tourists experience high levels of risk and are emotionally distant from safety, their anxiety may escalate and lead to a lack of intention to travel. But when there is improvement in perceived safety, it alleviates psychological discomfort and leads to engagement in tourism activities (Wu et al., 2024).

Travel anxiety is closely related to psychological safety and can affect travel intention at various points during a trip. Travel anxiety tends to increase during the planning phase because people may feel uncertain about the risks and outcomes. If people are able to cope with the stress effectively, a certain degree of anxiety will not prevent them from traveling, but a great deal of fear will reduce their intention to go ahead with their plans (Fuchs et al., 2024).

Psychological safety is also affected by an individual's confidence and personal preparedness. People who feel emotionally strong and prepared for new experiences are more likely to venture into unfamiliar destinations. Their internal motivation and self-confidence enable them to cope with uncertainty, which helps to increase their intention to travel despite the presence of challenges (Hirschorn & Hefferon, 2013).

Psychological safety is also linked to the risk and benefit assessment process that travelers undergo before reaching a decision. When people feel that they are capable of dealing with unforeseen events, they build stronger intentions towards their travel decisions. The sense of control over potential risks eliminates doubts and enhances travel intention (Chen et al., 2018).

In the context of the post-crisis tourism sector, the need to address emotional concerns has become even more significant. Travelers have become more risk-averse and may be reluctant to travel if they feel emotionally insecure. When destinations are able to offer them clear information, emotional support, and effective communication, it helps to alleviate fear and build confidence. The emotional support system enhances psychological safety and travel intention (Wang et al., 2023).

Psychological safety can also affect how travellers perceive information from the media about risk. When travellers are constantly bombarded with negative information, they may become more anxious and less likely to travel. But if they feel confident in the information they are getting from trusted sources and in their ability to protect themselves, their confidence levels will improve. This indicates that psychological safety can help offset external information with internal confidence in making travel decisions (Xiong et al., 2025).

In addition, young travelers may be especially vulnerable to emotional distress and uncertainty. If they are feeling anxious, socially coerced, or uncertain about safety conditions, they may become less likely to travel. But if they feel supported by their friends, family, and the destination management organization, their psychological comfort will improve. Psychological comfort is a key factor in encouraging youth participation in travel activities (Chen et al., 2018).

In general, psychological safety is a very significant factor in determining travel intention because it affects how people think and feel about potential risks. When people feel emotionally stable and mentally safe, they are able to manage their fears and uncertainties about travel decisions. When they feel confident about dealing with unexpected events, they become more enthusiastic about organizing and engaging in travel experiences. When people feel they can control potential risks, such as health or safety risks, their hesitations decrease. When people feel emotionally comfortable, they are able to concentrate more on the benefits of travel and less on the potential risks. When fears are properly managed, travel intention becomes stronger and more positive. This is particularly

important during a crisis situation when people's anxieties and negative information can easily affect their decisions (Hirschorn & Hefferon, 2013). For young travellers, the importance of psychological safety may be even greater because they are more vulnerable to social influence and emotional stress. If young people feel anxious or unsupported, their intention to engage in activities such as picnics will be reduced. But if they feel confident, supported, and mentally prepared, they will be more open to exploring and engaging in leisure activities. Thus, the importance of enhancing psychological safety cannot be overstated, especially for young people who are highly responsive to emotional reassurance and a sense of personal security (Fuchs et al., 2024).

Conclusion

As indicated in the literature review section, it is evident that there are various safety-related factors affecting the intention of traveling. Past studies have shown that physical safety, health safety, infrastructure safety, and psychological safety are significant in determining the intention of traveling among different individuals. Therefore, based on the findings of previous studies, this current study has identified the four safety variables as the main variables of interest in determining their effects on the intention of traveling among youth in picnic activities.

The survey questionnaire of this current study is based on the concepts and insights of previous studies on tourism and safety perception, as indicated in the literature review section of this study. The questionnaire is based on a five-point Likert scale in determining the four safety variables and the intention of traveling among different youth in picnic activities. The questionnaire is the main tool of this current study in determining the intention of traveling among different youth in picnic activities, as indicated in the empirical analysis of the next chapter of this study.

METHODOLOGY

The study follows a quantitative research design. Data for the study is collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of two sections: one section measures perceived safety and security (physical safety, health safety, infrastructure safety, and psychological safety), and the second section measures youth travel intention. The questionnaire items were developed based on concepts and findings from previous studies on travel safety perception and travel intention in tourism research. In particular, the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) provides the theoretical basis for understanding how perceptions influence behavioural intention. The questionnaire items were also informed by earlier studies on travel safety and tourism behaviour such as Gupta et al. (2010) on destination safety, Hanafiah et al. (2021) on health risk and travel intention, and Chen et al. (2018) on psychological safety and travel decision-making. A five-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree" is used to measure the responses. The questionnaire is distributed to youth respondents to collect primary data for analysis.

Objectives

1. To examine the effect of physical safety on youth travel intention.
2. To assess the impact of health safety on youth travel intention.
3. To analyse the influence of infrastructure safety on youth travel intention.
4. To evaluate the role of psychological safety in youth travel intention.

Research Design

The population of this study consisted of youth individuals who are potential or active travellers. Convenience sampling method is used to select respondents based on availability and willingness to participate. The study collected responses from 100 youth participants. The study uses both descriptive and inferential statistical tools for data analysis. Descriptive statistical tools such as mean and standard deviation are used to summarize the responses of the respondents. Inferential statistical techniques including correlation analysis, regression analysis,

ANOVA, and cross-tabulation are used to examine the relationships and influence between the safety dimensions and youth travel intention.

RESULTS

The demographic details of the respondents were as follows: The respondents had slightly higher proportion of respondents are male (53%). The respondents were categorized into rural, semi-urban, and urban areas. The results indicate that most respondents are from semi-urban areas, followed by urban areas, while fewer respondents belong to rural areas.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Healthy safety	104	1	5	4.11	.965
Psychological Safety	104	1	5	4.10	.990
Infrastructure Safety	104	1	5	4.01	.950
Physical safety	104	1	5	3.97	.929
Valid N (listwise)	104				

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics of the safety variables considered in the study. Among the variables, Healthy Safety has the highest mean value (4.11), followed by Psychological Safety (4.10), Infrastructure Safety (4.01), and Physical Safety (3.97). The results indicate that respondents gave the highest rating to healthy safety, while physical safety received comparatively lower ratings among the four factors. The standard deviation values show moderate variation in the responses of the respondents.

Physical Safety Vs Travel Intention

Table 2: Correlation between Physical Safety and Travel Intention

Correlations		
		Travel Intention
Physical safety	Pearson Correlation	.610**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	104
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).		

Table 2 shows a positive correlation between Physical Safety and Travel Intention ($r = 0.610$). The significance value ($p = 0.000$) is less than 0.01, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. This means that higher perceptions of physical safety are associated with higher youth travel intention. In other words, as the level of perceived physical safety increases, the intention of youth to participate in picnic activities also increases.

Table 3: Regression Analysis to Measure the Influence of Physical Safety on Travel Intention

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.610 ^a	.372	.365	.745
a. Predictors: (Constant), Physical safety				

Table 3 shows the regression results examining the effect of physical safety on travel intention. The adjusted R square value indicates that 36.5% of the variation in travel intention is explained by physical safety. This suggests that perceived physical safety has a significant influence on youth travel intention.

Table 4: Crosstabulation to Examine the Distribution of Physical Safety Perception across Place of Domicile

Place of Domicile * Physical safety Crosstabulation								
			Physical safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	0	6	11	4	21
		% within Place of Domicile	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	52.4%	19.0%	100.0%
	Semi-urban	Count	0	4	5	28	16	53
		% within Place of Domicile	0.0%	7.5%	9.4%	52.8%	30.2%	100.0%
	Urban	Count	1	4	5	8	12	30
		% within Place of Domicile	3.3%	13.3%	16.7%	26.7%	40.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	1	8	16	47	32	104
		% within Place of Domicile	1.0%	7.7%	15.4%	45.2%	30.8%	100.0%

Table 4.1 : Crosstabulation to Examine the Distribution of Physical Safety Perception across Place of Domicile

Place of Domicile * Physical safety Crosstabulation								
			Physical safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	0	6	11	4	21
		% within Physical safety	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	23.4%	12.5%	20.2%
		Count	0	4	5	28	16	53

	Semi-urban	% within Physical safety	0.0%	50.0%	31.3%	59.6%	50.0%	51.0%
	Urban	Count	1	4	5	8	12	30
		% within Physical safety	100.0%	50.0%	31.3%	17.0%	37.5%	28.8%
Total		Count	1	8	16	47	32	104
		% within Physical safety	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This crosstabulation examines how perceptions of physical safety related to youth travel intention vary across rural, semi-urban, and urban respondents. The row percentages show that semi-urban respondents report the highest proportion of agreement (52.8%), while urban respondents show the highest proportion of strong agreement (40%). Rural respondents display a comparatively higher proportion of neutral responses (28.6%). The column percentages indicate that a larger share of the “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” responses comes from the semi-urban group, mainly due to their larger representation in the sample.

Safety on Health Vs Travel Intention

Table 5: Correlation between Healthy Safety and Youth Travel Intention

Correlations		
		Travel Intention
Healthy safety	Pearson Correlation	.827**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0
	N	104

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This correlation analysis is used to examine the relationship between healthy safety and youth travel intention. The results show a strong positive correlation between healthy safety and travel intention ($r = 0.827$). The significance value ($p = 0.000$) is less than 0.01, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. This suggests that higher perceptions of healthy safety are associated with higher youth travel intention.

Table 6: Regression Analysis to Measure the Influence of Health Safety on Travel Intention

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.827 ^a	.684	.681	.528

a. Predictors: (Constant), Healthy safety

This regression analysis is conducted to determine the influence of healthy safety on youth travel intention. The adjusted R square value shows that 68.1% of the variation in youth travel intention is explained by healthy safety. This indicates that healthy safety has a strong influence on youth travel intention.

Table 7: Crosstabulation to Examine Healthy Safety in Relation to Youth Travel Intention across Place of Domicile.

Place of Domicile * Healthy safety Crosstabulation								
			Healthy safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	2	4	6	9	21
		% within Place of Domicile	0.0%	9.5%	19.0%	28.6%	42.9%	100.0%
	Semi-urban	Count	1	1	3	28	20	53
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	1.9%	5.7%	52.8%	37.7%	100.0%
	Urban	Count	1	3	6	7	13	30
		% within Place of Domicile	3.3%	10.0%	20.0%	23.3%	43.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	2	6	13	41	42	104
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	5.8%	12.5%	39.4%	40.4%	100.0%

Table 7.1: Crosstabulation to Examine Healthy Safety in Relation to Youth Travel Intention across Place of Domicile.

Place of Domicile * Healthy safety Crosstabulation								
			Healthy safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	2	4	6	9	21
		% within Healthy safety	0.0%	33.3%	30.8%	14.6%	21.4%	20.2%
	Semi-urban	Count	1	1	3	28	20	53
		% within Healthy safety	50.0%	16.7%	23.1%	68.3%	47.6%	51.0%
	Urban	Count	1	3	6	7	13	30
		% within Healthy safety	50.0%	50.0%	46.2%	17.1%	31.0%	28.8%
Total		Count	2	6	13	41	42	104
		% within Healthy safety	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This crosstabulation examines how perceptions of healthy safety related to youth travel intention vary across rural, semi-urban, and urban respondents. The row percentages show that urban (43.3%) and rural (42.9%) respondents report the highest levels of strong agreement, while semi-urban respondents show the highest

proportion of agreement (52.8%). Urban respondents also display a slightly higher proportion of neutral responses compared to the other groups.

The column percentages indicate that a larger share of the “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” responses comes from the semi-urban group, mainly due to their larger representation in the sample.

Infrastructure Safety Vs Travel Intention

Table 8: Correlation between Infrastructure Safety and Youth Travel Intention

Correlations		
		Infrastructure Safety
Travel Intention	Pearson Correlation	.817**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0
	N	104
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).		

This correlation analysis is conducted to examine the relationship between infrastructure safety and youth travel intention. The results show a strong positive correlation between infrastructure safety and travel intention ($r = 0.817$). The significance value ($p = 0.000$) is less than 0.01, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. This suggests that higher perceptions of infrastructure safety are associated with higher youth travel intention.

Table 9: Regression Analysis to Determine the Influence of Infrastructure Safety on Youth Travel Intention

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.817 ^a	.668	.664	.542
a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure Safety				

This regression analysis is conducted to determine the influence of infrastructure safety on youth travel intention. The adjusted R square value shows that 66.4% of the variation in youth travel intention is explained by infrastructure safety. This indicates that infrastructure safety has a strong influence on youth travel intention.

Table 10: Crosstabulation to Examine Infrastructure Safety in Relation to Youth Travel Intention across Place of Domicile.

Place of Domicile * Infrastructure Safety Crosstabulation								
			Infrastructure Safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	1	3	9	8	21
		% within Place of Domicile	0.0%	4.8%	14.3%	42.9%	38.1%	100.0%
	Semi-urban	Count	1	2	7	23	20	53

		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	3.8%	13.2%	43.4%	37.7%	100.0%
	Urban	Count	1	3	6	13	7	30
		% within Place of Domicile	3.3%	10.0%	20.0%	43.3%	23.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	2	6	16	45	35	104
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	5.8%	15.4%	43.3%	33.7%	100.0%

Table 10.1: Crosstabulation to Examine Infrastructure Safety in Relation to Youth Travel Intention across Place of Domicile.

Place of Domicile * Infrastructure Safety Crosstabulation								
			Infrastructure Safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	1	3	9	8	21
		% within Place of Domicile	0.0%	4.8%	14.3%	42.9%	38.1%	100.0%
	Semi-urban	Count	1	2	7	23	20	53
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	3.8%	13.2%	43.4%	37.7%	100.0%
	Urban	Count	1	3	6	13	7	30
		% within Place of Domicile	3.3%	10.0%	20.0%	43.3%	23.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	2	6	16	45	35	104
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	5.8%	15.4%	43.3%	33.7%	100.0%

This crosstabulation is used to examine how perceptions of infrastructure safety related to youth travel intention vary across rural, semi-urban, and urban respondents. The row percentages show that respondents from all three areas generally selected “Agree” or “Strongly Agree,” indicating positive perceptions of infrastructure safety. Rural and semi-urban respondents show relatively higher levels of strong agreement, while urban respondents show comparatively lower strong agreement. The column percentages indicate that a larger share of the positive responses comes from the semi-urban group, mainly because they represent the largest portion of the sample. Overall, the results suggest that respondents from all residential areas consider infrastructure safety important for youth travel intention.

Psychological Safety Vs Youth Travel Intention.

Table 11: Correlation between Psychological Safety and Youth Travel Intention.

Correlations	
	Psychological Safety
Pearson Correlation	.787**

Travel Intention	Sig. (2-tailed)	0
	N	104
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).		

This correlation analysis is conducted to examine the relationship between psychological safety and youth travel intention. The results show a strong positive correlation between psychological safety and travel intention ($r = 0.787$). The significance value ($p = 0.000$) is less than 0.01, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant. This suggests that higher perceptions of psychological safety are associated with higher youth travel intention.

Table 12: Regression Analysis to Determine the Influence of Psychological Safety on Youth Travel Intention.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.787 ^a	.619	.615	.580
a. Predictors: (Constant), Psychological Safety				

This regression analysis is conducted to determine the influence of psychological safety on youth travel intention. The adjusted R square value shows that 61.5% of the variation in youth travel intention is explained by psychological safety. This indicates that psychological safety has a strong influence on youth travel intention.

Table 13: Crosstabulation to Examine Psychological Safety in Relation to Youth Travel Intention across Place of Domicile.

Place of Domicile * Psychological Safety Crosstabulation								
			Psychological Safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	2	3	7	9	21
		% within Place of Domicile	0.0%	9.5%	14.3%	33.3%	42.9%	100.0%
	Semi-urban	Count	1	3	7	19	23	53
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	5.7%	13.2%	35.8%	43.4%	100.0%
	Urban	Count	1	1	6	10	12	30
		% within Place of Domicile	3.3%	3.3%	20.0%	33.3%	40.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	2	6	16	36	44	104
		% within Place of Domicile	1.9%	5.8%	15.4%	34.6%	42.3%	100.0%

Table13.1: Crosstabulation to Examine Psychological Safety in Relation to Youth Travel Intention across Place of Domicile.

Place of Domicile * Psychological Safety Crosstabulation								
			Psychological Safety					Total
			Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Place of Domicile	Rural	Count	0	2	3	7	9	21
		% within Psychological Safety	0.0%	33.3%	18.8%	19.4%	20.5%	20.2%
	Semi-urban	Count	1	3	7	19	23	53
		% within Psychological Safety	50.0%	50.0%	43.8%	52.8%	52.3%	51.0%
	Urban	Count	1	1	6	10	12	30
		% within Psychological Safety	50.0%	16.7%	37.5%	27.8%	27.3%	28.8%
Total		Count	2	6	16	36	44	104
		% within Psychological Safety	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This crosstabulation is used to examine how perceptions of psychological safety related to youth travel intention vary across rural, semi-urban, and urban respondents. The row percentages show that semi-urban respondents have the highest proportion of strong agreement (43.4%), closely followed by rural respondents (42.9%) and urban respondents (40%). Urban respondents also show a slightly higher proportion of neutral responses compared to the other groups. The column percentages indicate that a larger share of the “Agree” and “Strongly Agree” responses comes from the semi-urban group, mainly due to their higher representation in the sample.

RESULTS & CONCLUSION

The study shows that safety and security factors have an important influence on youth picnic intention. Most respondents believe that safety conditions play a major role when deciding whether to go on a picnic. Among the different safety factors, health safety was found to be the most important. Respondents showed strong concern about cleanliness, hygiene, and medical safety at picnic destinations. Infrastructure safety was also very important. Youth prefer picnic locations with good facilities, proper transportation, and well-maintained surroundings. Psychological safety also influences picnic intention. Many respondents prefer places where they feel mentally comfortable, relaxed, and secure. Physical safety was also considered important, but its influence was slightly lower compared to the other safety factors. The analysis also showed that respondents from rural, semi-urban, and urban areas generally share similar positive views about safety conditions. Semi-urban respondents appeared more frequently in the positive responses because they formed the largest group in the sample. Overall, the findings indicate that youth are more likely to choose picnic destinations that provide a safe, clean, and comfortable environment.

Conclusion

The study concludes that safety and security factors play a significant role in influencing youth picnic intention. Youth are more likely to visit picnic destinations where they feel safe, comfortable, and confident about the environment. Among the safety dimensions, health safety and infrastructure safety were found to have the

strongest influence, followed by psychological safety and physical safety. Overall, improving safety conditions at picnic destinations can increase youth participation and enhance their recreational experiences.

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